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Humidity " 81 " 80

July 5, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity " 89 " 67

7986 日七月五

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MORE ITALIAN ATTACKS.

Nearly Two Thousand Prisoners Taken.

London, July 3.
An Italian official message states:—We carried out on July 2 a series of energetic thrusts on the Lower Piave, gaining ground despite an obstinate resistance and the difficult ground, which was partly flooded. We took nineteen-hundred prisoners, including forty-five officers. We also captured many machine-guns and trench mortars. We repulsed a counter-attack north-west of Grappa, where the prisoners now number twenty-five officers and 596 men, in addition to the capture of twenty-two machine-guns and a large quantity of war material. French parties, in a brilliant coup de main at Zocchi, in the region of the Asiago Plateau, brought back prisoners.

The Enemy Version.

London, July 3.
An Austrian wireless official message states:—There was bitter fighting all day long on July 2 at the mouth of the Piave. The enemy was nowhere successful, excepting for a slight gain of territory near Chiesanuova. An enemy attempt to land near Rivedoli, supported by naval forces, broke down.

AUSTRIAN HIGH COMMAND CHANGES.

German General in Charge on Italian Front.

London, July 3.
A telegram from Zurich states that there are important changes in the Austrian High Command, according to Munich newspapers. Field Marshal Conrad and Generals Arte and Waldstetin have been replaced by Field Marshal Koenig and Generals Grasser and Arndt respectively, while the German General Otto von Bismarck has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Italian Front.

THE ENEMY ALLIANCE.

Count Hertling Visits Headquarters.

London, July 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Count Hertling is on a prolonged visit to Headquarters. It is understood that his visit is chiefly for the purpose of discussing the question of the alliance between Austria-Hungary, as regards which problem Poland is causing difficulties.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

Sir George Cave's Tribute to Dutch Fortitude.

London, July 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Sir George Cave, interviewed, said "I always been an admirer of Holland and am impressed by the fortitude with which the Dutch nation is bearing the necessary war hardships. Great courtesy and hospitality have been accorded us and we are delighted to hear the Netherlands speak so well of the conduct of British soldiers who are the guests of Holland. I hope that the action of the Netherlands in connection with our War Prisoners will long form a link of friendship uniting the Anglo-Dutch nations."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Another German Demand Acceded To.

London, July 3.
The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Stockholm says that the Bolsheviks have accepted the German demand for the disarmament and surrender of the Czechoslovaks.

The New Siberian Capital.

London, July 3.
The Daily Express correspondent at Stockholm says the two Siberian Governments, the eastern with its capital at Harbin and the western with its capital at Omsk, have united and chosen Tomsk as the new capital. Their main military force consists of Czechoslovaks, besides several corps of volunteers and officers. The whole movement is directed by Mr. Kerensky from outside.

Enemy Prisoners Forced to Fight.

London, July 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Colognes Gazette admits that Austro-German war prisoners are fighting for the Bolsheviks against the Czechoslovaks and says they are forced to it by hunger.

Suspicious Traffic from China.

London, July 3.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Harbin, writing on June 28, says:—The Chinese are sending to Russia large quantities of cottons, blankets, fats, oils, coffee and other goods vitally needed in Germany since the removal of the embargo on exports which was originally intended to blockade Germany in the East. The Chinese urge the necessity of benefiting their compatriots in Russia who are needing supplies, but there is reason to believe that the goods pass through Irkutsk to rich Germans.

A Daily Mail editorial urges on the Allies the necessity of immediate action in helping Russia through Siberia by military assistance which will place the necessities of life within reach of the prostrate population as the only counter-stroke to Germany's domination of European Russia.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

Dyestuffs Not to be Carried.

London, July 4.
With regard to the British objection against the convoyed Dutch ship, Noordam, carrying dyestuffs of German origin to the Dutch Indies, the Dutch Foreign Ministry says that Britain intimated that she would not oppose the carriage of the dyestuffs if it could be shown that they were unobtainable except from the enemy. Holland replied that the dyestuffs should not of themselves be regarded as merchandise of enemy origin because an agreement had long existed permitting the free transport thereof to the Dutch Indies, provided they were consigned to and distributed by the Government of the Dutch Indies. As an agreement cannot be reached in this connection, however, the convoy will sail after the removal of the dyestuffs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Recapture Ground from British.

London, July 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy bombardment, the enemy, on the night of July 2, attacked and recaptured a great part of the ground taken by us in the minor operation on the evening of June 30. We carried out successful raids in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume, Moyen Neville and Merric, taking a few prisoners in each case.

Germans Massing Against Americans.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on July 2, says:—The Germans are bringing up considerable reinforcements consequent upon the American success north-west of Chateau-Thierry, when a complete enemy regiment was virtually annihilated. Heavy fighting is expected. The enemy is furiously shelling Hill 204, at the front of which fighting is proceeding. There have been three successful American raids in the Montdidier region within the last three days.

RUMANIAN POLITICS.

London, July 3.

A telegram from Bucharest says that, referring to the impeachment of the Bratianu Government, the Vice-President of the Chamber said that it would be prosecuted not because it began the war, but because it violated the Constitution.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 2.

The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference opened this morning at Westminster Palace. Representatives of Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Serbia, China, Japan and Portugal were present. The subjects for discussion include the unfair methods of the Germans to dominate the commerce of the world. Mr. Bonar Law welcomed the delegates and said one would have thought that nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the Llandover Castle was an unspeakable outrage. Nothing could be gained by talking about it. "The wild beast is at large, and there is no use arguing or reasoning with it. The only thing to do is to destroy it. (Cheers.) That is the duty and we and all the Allies have to set our teeth until that end is achieved." (Cheers.)

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution urging the Entente Government to carry out as soon as possible adequate measures to defeat the German conspiracy to dominate the trade of the world, which includes dumping, espionage and other similar practices and recommending the establishment of an Inter-Allied Entente of Commerce thereon.

DEATH OF LORD RHONDDA.

London, July 2.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Rhondda's heart shows signs of failing.

London, July 3.

Lord Rhondda is dead. [The late Lord Rhondda was well known to the public as the Food Controller. He was formerly Mr. D. A. Thomas but he was created a Baron in 1916 and Viscount this year. He was one of the Welsh "coal kings" but was also a scholarly man. He represented the Merthyr Burghs in Parliament in Liberal interests from 1888 to 1910, when he was elected for Cardiff. He was born at Abergavenny on March 26, 1856 and received his M.A. at Caius College, Cambridge.]

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

London, July 2.

The Admiralty states that the area between the spot where the Llandover Castle sank and the south-western coast of Ireland has been thoroughly searched by two groups of warships in addition to the Lysander. Only a little wreckage and one empty boat has been found and it is therefore assumed that there are no more survivors.

A meeting of 100 seamen and stewards at Liverpool passed a resolution strongly protesting against the latest crime of sinking the hospitalship Llandover Castle without warning and urging Mr. Havelock Wilson to add five years to the post-war boycott of Germans "for this most diabolical and most cowardly murder of our brothers on the sea."

GERMANY MARCHING TO BANKRUPTCY.

London, July 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Emmott, Director of the War Trade Department, reviewing the financial situation said the nations of the world were mostly living on their capital. If the war was protracted the situation here might be viewed apprehensively, but in Germany with positive terror. If Germany was unable to get an indemnity she must raise an additional three or four hundred million annually from direct taxation, inevitably leading to friction between the Federal States and the Imperial Government. Germany was marching to bankruptcy and it would take a lot to set her on her legs again. When it became evident that an indemnity was unobtainable there would be a change of spirit in the German people.

MORE AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, July 3.

The Independent Air Force official message states: On the night of July 1 and 2 we successfully attacked the aerodrome at Boulay. Bursts were observed on the aerodrome and huts. We bombed with good effect the Oppau Works Soda-fabrik and also Battice, Mannheim and railway works at Thionville. We bombed the railstation at Traves on July 20. Twelve enemy machines attacked our formation over the objective, whereof we shot down one and also bombed the railstation and a shed at Coblenz with good results. All our machines returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The Enemy's Puzzling Restlessness.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says: The enemy's puzzling restlessness continues along the whole front. It has been conjectured that he is awaiting the arrival of guns of a type intermediate between his "Bertha" and naval guns whereby a large number of heavy shells can be thrown into Paris from a distance of forty or fifty miles range which is made possible by the most recent advance of his line.

Lieutenant Copes, a Belgian balloon strafing, has brought up his record to thirteen, destroying three more balloons within two hours.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report beyond normal mutual artillery.

Franco-American Success.

London, July 2.

A French communiqué states: West of Chateau-Thierry a local operation executed in conjunction with American troops enabled us to improve our positions on the front from Vaux to Hill 204. Americans captured the village of Vaux and the heights westward thereof. Over 300, including five officers, were prisoners in this action. We made raids between Montdidier, Noyon and east of Rethiers and took prisoners. Enemy attempts near Belloy and in Upper Alsace failed under our fire.

Heavy Enemy Aerial Losses.

London, July 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says: In the fine weather of July 1 our aeroplanes were very active. We destroyed twenty-five aeroplanes, three balloons, drove down fifteen aeroplanes uncontrollable, and also two large enemy night-fliers landed behind our lines. The occupants were made prisoner. Eight of our machines are missing. We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the day-time and thirteen tons at night. All our night-fliers returned.

More Details of Allied Successes.

London, July 2.

A French communiqué states: Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed two raids east of Vingra and captured the village of St. Pierre-Aigle south of the Aisne, prisonering thirty. A German counter-attack upon positions in the region of Vaux and west of Chateau-Thierry, captured by the Americans, completely failed. Fresh prisoners remained in our hands.

An American communiqué states: We stormed the village of Vaux, Bois-de-la-Hoche and neighbouring woods in co-operation with the French, who advanced their line on Hill 204. We advanced our positions a thousand yards on a mile and a half front. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were heavy. His regiment holding the sector resisted obstinately and was practically annihilated. Our losses were relatively light. A German counter-attack was entirely repulsed. We prisonered five hundred, increasing the June prisoners in this vicinity to nearly 1,200. The material captured includes trench mortars and sixty machine-guns. Three of our aviators have not returned.

A French communiqué states: Between the Oise and the Aisne we executed a local operation north of Moulin-sous-Touvent and captured enemy positions on a front of three kilometres to a depth of eight hundred metres at some points. Hitherto we have prisonered 220. West of Chateau-Thierry a hostile counter-attack in the region of Vaux failed under our fire. We took prisoners. German attempts north-east of Moncey in Upper Alsace were also fruitless.

VALUE OF ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, July 2.

An Italian official message states: Artillery fire crushed new enemy attacks on Asiago Plateau inflicting heavy losses. We prisonered 127 as well as taking four trench-cannons. British parties southward of Asiago captured prisoners. Our operations in the north-western region of Grappa yielded important positions and 569 prisoners whereof nineteen were officers, and many machine-guns. We captured during June 30 on Monte Valbella, Col del Rosso and Col del Chelo four guns, fifteen trench-mortars, fifty-seven machine-guns and thousands of rifles.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian headquarters writing on July 1 says: By the capture of two heights between Valbella and Valfrenza the Italians have re-obtained command of the whole of this series of hills east of the Asiago Plateau and between that region and Brem Valley. The latest success effectively interferes with any serious Austrian menace in this direction, which was always possible as long as Valbella height was in their possession. One of the chief features of the action was the entire superiority of the Italian over the Austrian artillery. The latter seemed incapable of either accurate counter-battery work or interfering seriously with the movement of troops and stores on the lines of communication.

The prisoners are almost entirely composed of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians. Our attacking troops were actually fewer in number than the prisoners taken, which bears out the opinion expressed by a well known General that the Italian victory had added thirty per cent to their fighting value and detracted an equal amount from the Austrians. The enemy losses on June 29 and 30 were extremely heavy and it must be borne in mind that the opposing troops were among the pick of the Austrian army and commanded by a General in whom the greatest confidence is reposed.

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Amsterdam, July 2.

A telegram from Vienna, dated June 27 says that 30,000 strikers came out in Vienna and Lower Austria, including war industries, last week owing to the reduction of the bread ration. The strikers resumed work on the promise of an increase in wages until the new harvest. The strike in Hungary is more stubborn owing to its political character. A hundred thousand struck in protest against Count Tisza's policy and demanded the resignation of the Government and the carrying out of the original electoral reform proposal.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

AN. H. P.'S DEATH.

London, July 2.

Mr. Joseph Allen Baker, Liberal M.P. for Eastern Finsbury since 1905, was taken ill in the House of Commons last evening and died this morning.

[The deceased, who was a Canadian by birth, was head of the big engineering firm of

Messrs. Baker and Son

Willeden. He was a member

of the London County Council from 1905 to 1906 and was

prominently connected with the tramway extension. He initiated

and organised interchange of

visits between representatives of

the Christian Churches of Great

Britain and Germany in the

interests of international peace

and closer friendship, and was

Chairman of the Committee of

of the organisation that was

formed. He was 66 years of

age.]

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.



GENERAL NEWS.

Stewardess and Deserter.

At Middlesex Sessions Mr. Montagu Sharpe, the chairman, commanded Ida Bowler, a stewardess at a golf club house at Wembley, for her conduct in securing the arrest of a deserter. Finding the man apparently asleep in a room at the club she locked him in, telephoned for the police, and when he managed to open the door said to him: "If you attempt to get away I will shoot you." The man, Arthur John Wilkinson, 29, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of breaking and entering.

A Juryman and his Duties.

A jurymen summoned in the King's Bench Division asked to be excused, as he was engaged in shipbuilding and had a lot of work in hand. The Judge said the jurymen had better stay that day, and he could go when the case was finished. The Jurymen: We want ships, my lord. The Judge: I know we do, and we want juries. The Jurymen: If there were no ships there would be no juries. Counsel on both sides expressed their willingness to proceed with eleven jurymen and the Judge agreed.

Photographs of a Ship's Crew.

At West Ham Police Court Samuel Cohen, a photographer, of High-street, Stratford, was summoned for entering a prohibited area and with having in his possession a photographic camera and plates without the consent of the competent military authority. The defendant pleaded "Guilty" to a technical offence. Inspector Richardson said that on March 30 it was considered necessary to take the photographs of the crew of a vessel in the Royal Albert Docks. The man authorised to do the work failing to put in an appearance, the defendant was sent for and took the photographs. The defendant was stopped when leaving the docks with the camera and plates in his possession. In answer to Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins, Inspector Richardson said the plates had not been developed. They had no reason to suspect there would be anything other than the photographs of the crew. Mr. Ratcliffe Cousins:—Before I deal with the case the plates must be developed. I want to know what is on them. This case was then adjourned, and the Clerk of the Court took possession of the plates to have them developed.

Control of Trade.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said that the restrictions which has been put upon trade during the war could not automatically be brought to an end the moment the war ceased.

In the interest of the State, as well as of the business communities, the administration of these controls should be exercised with every possible degree of care, and all the advice they could get from those affected by the controls should be brought to bear, so that no undue hardship might be inflicted. Personally, he was not in sympathy with the continuation of the controls one single day longer than was absolutely necessary in the national interest. After the war, however, there would be in the world a dearth of certain essential foodstuffs and raw materials and of transport facilities. That fact alone made it necessary that there should be some control. The Bill for the extension of the period of control after the war had not been introduced with the object of setting up any form of permanent State control, or with any ulterior motive of policy. It was only intended that opportunity might be given for the consideration of the problems confronting them and for working out whatever policy might be decided upon. He believed it to be the bounden duty of the Government to see, in conjunction with our Allies and with our overseas Dominions, that our resources of foodstuffs and raw materials were used, in the first instance, for the benefit of ourselves and of our friends, and were not used by present enemies. He urged the importance of the co-operation of business and trade union officials with the Government in meeting the great problems to be dealt with.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Derby's Confidence. At the annual meeting of the Knauf Division Conservative Association a letter was read from Lord Derby stating that, contrary to being despondent as to the result of the present war crisis, he was confident that we should beat the Germans both on land and sea. After the war, the letter added, we must do all that is possible to beat the Germans commercially.

War on Rats.

Lord Chaplin and Lord Lansdowne have issued an appeal to farmers to wage war on the brown rat. On a moderate estimate, they say, the English countryside is feeding one rat per head of the total population of these islands, and ten rats, apart from what they spoil, will eat a quarter of corn every year, or the bread ration of two people. Farmers are urged to inspect systematically barns, granaries, and dairies, to protect sacks and bags, to make the fullest use of traps, snares, ferrets, dogs, and barn owls. Organised effort is necessary, among other things suggested being the persuading of local school masters to train and employ their students in rat catching.

Brig.-Gen. Asquith.

The Minister of Munitions has appointed Brigadier-General Arthur M. Asquith, D.S.O., to be Controller of the Trench Warfare Department of the Ministry, in succession to Major-General G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O., employed on special duty. Brigadier-General Asquith, Mr. Asquith's third son, on the outbreak of War joined the Anson Battalion of the Naval Division, and went with it to the defence of Antwerp. He completed his training with the Hood Battalion, and went to the Dardanelles, where he was badly wounded. Later he went to France as a lieutenant commander, and it was found necessary to amputate his foot. His career has been one of great distinction. He holds the rank of brigadier-general, and has won the D.S.O. three times.

Export of Woollen Piecegoods.

The Director of the War Trade Department notifies that it has been decided to consider applications for general licences, for a period not exceeding four months, for shipments of woollen and worsted piece goods to Allied countries, Spain, and destinations outside Europe. It is suggested that exporters should ascertain the extent of their orders and the proportion they propose to ship during this period, and that application should then be made for this proportion. Applications may also be made for general licences for goods to be sent per parcel post. These will be issued separately from general licences granted in respect of ordinary cargo shipments, and will be available at certain specified post offices only. While applications for general licences should be made in respect of orders actually received, they may in special circumstances include an additional quantity to cover prospective small orders.

Trade Relations with France. The Speaker, as President, and Lord Moulton, as one of the vice Presidents, of the Association of Great Britain and France write to bring the Association to the attention of those whose interests and sympathies are affected by the industrial, commercial or agricultural intercourse of the two countries. The Association, they point out, corresponds to "L'Association France-Grande Bretagne" on the other side of the channel, which was founded with a view to making better known, among friendly countries, the ideals and especially the economic aims of France, in order that true reciprocity, founded on mutual understanding, may be established. Its work began last April and it now counts among its supporters some of the most prominent firms and trade associations in the kingdom. The subscription—two guineas—has been kept low, and no entrance fee is charged, as it is felt to be of the first importance to collect a large body of members. All information regarding the Association may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 39, St. James Street, S.W.1.

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GENERAL NEWS.

SCIENCE FOR ALL.

Breadless Prague. Thousands of families in Prague and the suburbs have been without a bit of bread for some days, according to the journal Bohemia. One day the city authorities had a shortage of 54,000 loaves, and during a recent week it was estimated that the deficit would be a hundred thousand loaves.

Farm Workers' Wages.

The Agricultural Wages Board (England and Wales) give notice that they propose to make an Order whereby the "benefits or advantages," which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of cash for the purpose of any minimum rate for time work, are defined to the supply by an employer to a worker of milk and potatoes. The value of these is to be reckoned at the current wholesale price in the district. The Board will consider any objections lodged within a month.

Richter's Epitaph.

The following obituary notice was issued by the Commanding General of the German Air Forces, General von Hoeppner; Baron von Richter has not returned from a pursuit of the enemy. He has fallen. The army has lost its generally admired hero, the scouts their irresistible (fortreissenden) and beloved leader. He remains the hero of the German people, for whom he fought and died. His death is a deep wound for his squadron and for the entire air force. The will by which he conquered and led, and which he handed down (vererbte) will heal the world."—Richter.

The Patriotic Apprentice.

Because he wished to join the Royal Air Force a printer's apprentice named Banfield summed his employer, Messrs. Tinsley and Williams, at Old-street yesterday to show cause why his indentures should not be cancelled. The employers objected on the ground that the lad's training had cost them money and that the firm was engaged on Government work. Mr. Clarke Hall, however, suspended the indentures for the period of the war, saying he would hold no lad bound at the present grave stage of the war, but Banfield would have to return and complete his apprenticeship when the war was over.

The question of the future is whether our democracy has learned the bitter lesson that war has taught us—that for survival it must use the laws given by science, or go under. The penalty of sin is death. And sin in this case is a neglect of Nature's laws. "The preparation for this revolution must affect every phase of the education and development of the youth of this country. It may be that we shall only get the driving force for these changes when we get our men back from the war, for they are the men who

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply—Box 490, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—To employ an ASSAYER. Apply to Box 1402 (for 2 weeks) c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—To rent completely FURNISHED HOUSE, for a period of 6 months or more. Answers giving particulars to Box 1401 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

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FILTER

British throughout for nearly 90 years—is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germ-free supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents: MUSTARD & CO., 4, Des Vaux Road Central. Telephone 1186

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VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	55.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

have come in contact with realities, and have learned the issues of life and death. But one cannot expect the mechanism and the change to be set out in a few words, and hence we have before us a long and, to our incurious public, probably a somewhat dull report.

"One of the main points of the report is that it is necessary not only to make scientific experts, but also to educate every individual in this country so that he may know of the existence of this mass of human experience, and may recognise that behind every problem with which he is confronted there is the great body of science to which he can appeal for a right solution of his difficulties.

"The preparation for this revolution must affect every phase of the education and development of the youth of this country. It may be that we shall only get the driving force for these changes when we get our men back from the war, for they are the men who

A German Proverb.

A new German proverb: "Vorn kommt der Kugelregen, hinten kommt der Ordenregen." "It rains lead at the front and laurels in the rear."

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN ENGLISH MADE

WHITE SHOES

LADIES' MEN'S

\$5.00 per pair. \$6.50 per pair.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD. Hongkong & China

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"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished Professors of Tropical Medicine. INSTANTLY ALLEYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & CO., LTD. THE PHARMACY.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
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FOR QUALITY BREAD, PASTRIES, ETC.

ASK FOR A PASS BOOK

OR LET US SEND YOUR

BREAD

EVERY MORNING.

We guarantee the purity of our Bread. TELEPHONE 2867. VICTORIA CAFE, 24, Des Vaux Road Central.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

We beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Massuers, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUOA 5 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. A. SUOA " "

Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA " "

YOUR

NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

P. O. Box 431

or to KELLY & WALSH

Chater Road.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO., 6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. 2030, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

BY APPOINTMENT

WATSON'S PYERIS
REGISTERED.An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply soobs us again." Pope.Pints 90 Cts. Per Dozen.
Splits 60. "A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
GENERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

CONFLICTING IDEALS.

The point has often been made, but it cannot be too persistently emphasised, that the present war is a conflict between ideals which are diametrically opposed. That is so in more senses than one, but it is particularly the case in regard to the respective mentalities of the rival warring groups. The Allies, as the whole world knows, are waging war for the safeguarding and preservation of the highest ideals which can animate mankind. Their battle is a battle for freedom and liberty, for the protection of the weak from the oppression of the militarily strong. The Germans and their vassals, on the other hand, openly subscribe to the doctrine that Might is Right; they believe that no scruples of conscience should bar the way to the lust for conquest. The power to rule and to exploit weaker States is a cardinal point in German policy, and in the translation of that desire into action no deed or series of deeds is considered to be wrong or unjust. German "Kultur" takes no thoughts of the rights of others; it is all for itself.

Once again in the torpedoing of another hospital ship we have had proof that the old spirit animates the Hun. They have not yet been purged of their evil ways. The sinking of the Llandoverry Castle and the circumstances associated with the deed stamp the Germans as a people so degraded as to be in a class to themselves. Not only did this ship carry all the regulation lights and the glaring emblem of the Red Cross, but, after the vessel was torpedoed more than hundred miles from land, the Hun pirates deliberately shelled the boat, while the conduct of the U-boat commander was as brutal as could possibly be conceived. The point about all this is that the incident is so utterly un-British and so terribly callous. It demonstrates the huge gulf between the British and the German conception of warfare: the one all that is honourable, and the other all that is mean, cowardly and despicable. What makes the deed even worse still is the fact that less than a week ago the German Foreign Minister was openly appealing to the Allies to have confidence in Germany's "probity and chivalry." No wonder that the British newspapers should refuse to credit the Germans with any such attributes when crimes so infamous as the ones under notice are still carried out by Government order.

In his last speech in the Reichstag, Baron von Kuehlmann indulged in a good deal of whining because Germany's enemies are not inclined to place overmuch faith in the Hun's integrity or honourableness. We wonder if he will now admit, after the Llandoverry Castle incident, that the Allies have every reason to entertain doubt of the existence of these qualities among Germans. Chivalry? That is a word which the Hunns cannot possibly understand or appreciate. All through the war their conduct has been barbaric, dishonourable and thoroughly devilish. No act has been too low for them to commit; no promise has been too solemn to be broken. The sufferings of the innocent it has never been the German policy to prevent. The sinking of the Llandoverry Castle is but one case in an almost unlimited record of crime and brutality. But it is sufficient to show that the old German spirit is still there. And until it is exorcised the Allies can no more think of concluding peace than they can of crediting the modern Hun with "anything approaching the true conceptions of probity and chivalry—terms of which the Germans do not know the elementary meaning, but which they do not hesitate to use lightly now the less."

The Siberian Situation.

From the latest news to hand it would appear that the Bolsheviks and the Austro-German ex-prisoners who are supporting them are not to have things all their own way in Siberia, for the territory has now been divided into two departments, each with its own Government, a new capital has been chosen and a military force mainly consisting of Czechoslovak has been formed. The whole movement, we are told, is being directed by M. Kerensky from outside. This latter piece of information is especially interesting, for it shows that M. Kerensky, who is undoubtedly one of the strong men of Russia, is still a factor to be reckoned with and one who is not prepared to give up in disgust the task of helping his country in this her greatest crisis. We shall watch future developments with deep interest, in the hope that the Russian people may yet, out of the strife and turmoil, find their souls and once again take their rightful place among the nations of the earth.

Britain and Holland.

Sir George Cave, who is one of the British delegates to the War Prisoners Conference at the Hague, performed a graceful act when he expressed his admiration at the fortitude shown by the Dutch nation in bearing the hardships of the war. The position of Holland in the great struggle, sandwiched between the rival belligerents, is none too comfortable, and in maintaining her neutrality she must at times be driven almost to the point of distraction. It is an unhappy consequence of a war of this world-wide character that the populations of nations not directly concerned in it have to suffer almost as much as have the peoples of the warring countries. That cannot be avoided, but it is well that we should not lose sight of the hardships which these neutrals have to bear. Many of these nations, and Holland is among them, dare not display their true feelings: they often have to sit still and bear the strain as best they can. Probably by this time, the Dutch people fully realise what victory for Germany would mean; they have before them the example of what the Huns have done to other small contiguous countries. But though they may not be able at the moment to enter the lists on one side or the other, we can only hope with Sir George Cave that by facilitating agreement in the present negotiations between Britain and Germany, Holland will form a link of friendship uniting the Anglo-Dutch nations and leading to a better and closer understanding of one another.

A Serious Public Loss.

The sudden death of Viscount Rhondda removes from our midst one of the best known and most successful of our public men. It is only just over a year since Lord Rhondda took over the somewhat thankless duties of attaching to the office of Food Controller. In this post his well-known organising ability and wide experience of commercial affairs were of the utmost value, and from the first it was evident that if the problem of dealing satisfactorily with our food could be solved it would be by Lord Rhondda, despite all that the submarine menace might be able to do. Only a little over two years ago Lord Rhondda was plain Mr. D. A. Thorne, M. P., known as a politician interested chiefly in industrial affairs and in the welfare of the workers, more particularly in the miners. His ability as a great organiser was put to a very severe test in the realisation of the Cambrian Coal Combine, an achievement which he carried through with wonderful success, with much benefit to the nation and credit to himself. Chiefly because of his work in this direction he was raised to the Peerage and in the last New Year's Honour he received a Viscountcy—a thoroughly deserved tribute to his worth as Food Controller, in which office he will long be remembered as having been singularly successful. It will be an extremely difficult matter to find a successor to Lord Rhondda, but the work he did and the manner in which he did it will no doubt serve as a splendid incentive to his successor.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN'S VALUE LIES IN HIS
ABILITY TO THINK INDIVIDUALLY
AND ACT COLLECTIVELY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 25th anniversary of the marriage of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday the following cases (all Chinese) were notified:—Five of spotted fever (three fatal), five of plague (four fatal) one of enteric (fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence each of small-pox and diphtheria.

Returned After Twenty Years.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese, who has just arrived back from America, was charged with the unlawful possession of a small pocket revolver and seventy-three rounds of ammunition. It appeared that the man had been away for over twenty years. He had tried to conceal the arms. A fine of \$200 was imposed and the arms confiscated.

Shopkeepers in Trouble.

At the Police Court this morning, Inspector Terrett appeared to prosecute in eight summonses against tradesmen of the Shaukiwan and Sai Wan Ho districts. The offences were in respect of faulty weights and scales and also for improperly storing kerosene. Mr. J. R. Wood, who heard the cases, imposed fines aggregating over \$150 and confiscated the scales and oil in some of the cases. One man had no less than six tins of kerosene stored in a wooden cubicle, the tin being covered with a heap of matting. His Worship pointed out the dangerousness of such storing, and fined him \$25.

Dairy Farm Bags.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing seven hemp bags, the property of the Dairy Farm Co. at Pokfulam. It appeared that the second defendant, a marine hawker, was arrested for carrying the bags and, when stated that the first defendant gave them to him. Both men accused each other of the theft, and Mr. A. Stevenson, the assistant manager of the Company, identified the bags as the Company's property. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 each, or three weeks' hard labour.

Weak Mind a Good Defence.

A Chinese, whose clothing was sadly dishevelled, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment. It was some time before he succeeded in grasping the nature of the charge, and Inspector Brown said that the man was of weak intellect. It was also stated that the man had been banished three times, the last time for life. His Worship remarked that if the man was not responsible for his actions he was not responsible for coming back. As defendant has been certified weak-minded by a doctor, his Worship said that he would mark the charge "withdrawn."

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH
IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera, infantile, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realises he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Shekouen Road, Shanghai.

MOUTRIE AND CO.

The Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., was held at the Offices of the company in Shanghai on June 28, when Mr. E. C. Pearce presided, supported by Messrs. W. J. Isenman and F. J. Hinton, directors. The attendance represented 1,822 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and also the auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts for the twelve months terminating March 31 last having been in your hands for some few days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

In moving their adoption, it is with pleasure that the Board place before you such a satisfactory result on the year's business. In fact the net profit for the year, \$73,822.32, is the best our Board has been able to lay before you since the inception of the Company. This sum added to the carry forward of \$14,191.42 from March 31, 1917, leaves a divisible balance of \$88,013.14 which your Board recommends be divided as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent, absorbing ... \$30,340.00

Commission to managers ... 7,208.60

Reserve account ... 10,000.00

Exchange fluctuations ... 10,000.00

Stock reserve account ... 14,000.00

To carry forward to new account ... 15,964.84

\$88,013.44

At first sight this appropriation may appear rather too conservative as far as reserves are concerned, but in a business like ours, to conserve our reserves is most important in these days of war. The future for a trade in luxuries will by no means be an easy one. This is the third year in succession that we have recommended a 10 per cent. dividend and during that period we have written considerable sums off buildings, etc., for depreciation and built up reserves which, if you pass our recommendation of to-day will stand at:—

Reserve account ... \$40,000

Stock reserve account ... 30,000

Exchange fluctuations ... 15,000

Total ... \$85,000

With such reserves your business is now on an exceptionally sound basis.

Reserve account of \$40,000 invested in your business, calls for no special comment.

Stock Reserve account of \$30,000 was explained to you last year when this account was started, and represents a margin of safety against the enhanced cost of your stocks which may decrease in value should the present war come to a termination and cause a consequent possibility of a fall in stock values.

Exchange fluctuation account of \$15,000 was also explained to you fully last year. Exchange this year on March 31, was 4/4d. and March 31, 1918, was 3/4d. and March 31, 1918, the quotation was 2/9d. These rapid advances naturally affect the silver values of our stocks in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Our loss therefore on the silver realisation of our stocks at these places has to be written down. This silver loss you may be glad to hear has so far been written off working account. But should we come up against hard times and silver further advance, we have considered it advisable to have this reserve as a margin of safety and confidently look for your approval.

The addition to our factory referred to last year has been completed and the cost, \$13,529.58, has been added to buildings account. This addition has been of great service to the earning capacity of the Company and I do not think I am giving away any trade secrets when I tell you that we turned out no less than 322 pianos last year, all of which commanded a ready sale in the Far East, constituting tangible appreciation of the quality and popularity of the instruments we manufacture.

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

More Attractive Programmes.

Last evening an appreciative audience witnessed one of the best performances that has been seen at a local cinema for a long time. The British Gazette is peculiarly interesting; the two episodes of the "Seven Pearls," showing Molly, King at her forlornest and prettiest, are packed with thrills; while comedy is amply provided for in "We Never Sleep," a two-part London comedy in which the eccentric individual, ably assisted by Siba Big Bad, Jameson, and Babe Daniels, with a long-suffering baby, provides a hilarious half-hour. The performance concludes with a cartoon in which Chang Lee, with a queue and a most expansive smile, shows off the paces of his wonderful mule.

On Sunday evening, "The Ginks" make their first appearance in Hongkong, dividing the programme with the next two episodes of "Jude." They are a company that have come here with a big reputation and we have no doubt that Hongkong will confirm the verdict passed upon them by India, Burma, and the Straits.

Germans Posing as Swiss.

Carl Wegmann, of the German Landsturm, who has been masquerading in England since war broke out as a Swiss, was at Manchester sentenced to six months for making false declarations. His wife was sentenced to three months.

Turning to the accounts you will have noticed that we have effected the following depreciation:—

Buildings \$5,529.58

Furniture, etc., from \$8,247.08 to \$4,845.49

Bad and doubtful debts ... \$2,676.42

and placed as a reserve against bad and doubtful debts \$5,387.80.

Assets, cash on March 31, amounted to \$52,482.13 as against \$37,836.23 last year.

Sundry debtors last year amounted to \$73,223.83, this year \$68,684.09, a decrease of \$6,559.74, which in view of our increased turnover, is most satisfactory.

Stocks show an increase of \$29,126.50, as against last year, largely accounted for by purchases of timber and manufacturing materials, and larger stocks carried by our southern branches.

All our staff have worked exceedingly well to achieve this satisfactory result, and in recommending the bonus proposed to them the Board wishes to thank them for their loyalty and keenness in spite of their depletion in numbers; in this I, of course, include the members of all our branches.

I have no hesitation in saying that I trust you will pass the bonus proposed by the Board.

With these remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, but before putting it to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the report and accounts as printed be adopted: proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. J. Isenman.

That Mr. E. W. Godfrey be re-elected a director of the company: proposed by Mr. H. Brownell and seconded by Mr. E. Harvey.

That the directors' fees be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, the extra \$200 to go to the Chairman of the directors in addition to his ordinary share of the fees: proposed by Mr. H. Brownell, seconded by Mr. W. S. Watson.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected directors of the company: proposed by Mr. W. S. Watson, seconded by Mr. E. Wellbelove.

The next annual general meeting of the company, to be held during the month of June or July, 1919: proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Isenman.

If any Civil Servant is to be reckoned indispensable it must surely be Mr. H. J. Creedy, C.B., whom Lord Milner has appointed his private secretary at the War Office. Colonel Seely, when Secretary of State for War, "discovered" Mr. Creedy among the young men of the War Office staff and made him his private secretary, and so well has he fulfilled the duties of that arduous office that five successive War Ministers have been at pains to retain him in the same capacity.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

No. 144 Spr. A. N. Bootes, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 30.6.18.

Posting.

No. 982 Pte. P. T. Chilvers is posted to the Signalling Section.

Leave.

Lieut. R. J. Stevenson is granted 6 months' leave, from 17.7.18 to 1.8.18. No. 683 Pte. F. E. Hall, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from date of departure. Spr. W. H. B. Muskett, Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, on medical grounds, from 8.7.18. Spr. C. M. McInnes, Eng. Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, from 2.7.18. Gun. A. H. Compton, Artillery Coy., is granted 1 month extension of leave, from 6.7.18.

Equipment Board.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Monday, 8th July; Friday, 19th July; Monday, 29th July.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain Armstrong, V. D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—Monday, 8th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Fall drill.

Thursday, 11th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D B F. Class only.

Friday, 12th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Fall drill; 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell, state:—

5th July to 12th July:—

E. L. manning nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley. Lyseemun, 2nd Lieut. Templeton. Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyseemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H K.D.C.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan, state:—

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 12th July.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T. E. T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY.

Saturday, 6th July.—Inter-Section Rifle Competition at King's Park Range. Teams of one N.C.O. and 5 men (i.e. the Section Commander and 5 other men) from each section. Section Commanders are to notify the members of their teams. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Teams to parade outside U.S.R. Club opposite King's Park Range as follow:—

2.45 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Section. 3.15 p.m. Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Sections. 3.45 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Sections. 4.15 p.m. Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 Sections.

Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress, Drill order. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Thursday, 11th July.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Shum's Advice.

During a conversation between Wu Ting-fang, Li Lit-cheun, Mok Wing-sun, Lum Fo-yik and a number of high officials in regard to the present situation, Shum Chuo-han declared that the President wanted peace as soon as possible, but for the Premier and his followers. Now Lung Chsi-kwong is recruiting Northern troops and will come back with a Northern army at an early date; therefore the important step to be taken at present is to attack Hainan.

Shum made President.

The Parliament and the Senate have decided to elect Shum Chuo-han as the President of the Union Military Government.

Military Proposals.

It has been decided to raise the blockade of Luihow and to send the troops to attack King-chow from On Ting and Man Cheung districts.

Censorship Delays.

The Postmaster-General has requested the Authority to abolish the censorship in the Post Office on the ground that there are at least 250,000 postal packets a month and the communications would be very much delayed if they have to pass the censorship.

Armed Robbery Case.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this afternoon, with committing an armed robbery at Shaukiwan. It was stated by the Police that the four men, who were in two boats, boarded a junk laden with rice and other merchandise, and, after levelling pistols and other arms at the crew, drove them all down below and battened the hatches. The junk was then taken into Chinese territory where it was emptied of all its cargo and sold, the crew then being released. The value of the cargo was \$500.

The robbers still retained possession of the junk, and, sailing from Chinese territory, returned to Hongkong, where the Police, who were already in possession of certain information, arrested them. The case was adjourned.

(as detailed by Platoon Commander at Headquarters, T. E. T.)

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 8th July.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns, only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 9th July.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, 10th July.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress as above.

Friday, 12th July.—7.10 a.m. Beginner's Class at Headquarters. MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 8th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 11th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 9th July.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 8th July, and Friday, 12th July.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oberly, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday), Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Wednesday, 10th July.—5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 13th July.—1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai-Wan.

Notice.

Sergeants' Mess.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, 8th July. All members not on duty to attend.

THE LATE VISCOUNT RHONDDA.

A Character Sketch.

The following is an extract from a character sketch of the late Viscount Rhondda, whose death is reported to-day, written in the *Review of Reviews* by Mr. George A. Greenwood on the occasion of his being made a Baron.

The son of a middle-class father who was interested in the opening up of the Rhonddas, the most celebrated coal valley in the world, at the time when the tremendous value of the local fuel for naval and maritime purposes had just been discovered, Lord Rhondda had the great advantage of the best education that England can offer. After a period of private tuition, he went to Cambridge and became a scholar of Oriel and Jesus Colleges, taking his M. A. at the former house.

Returning to industrial Wales, he thus entered commercial life enormously fortified by a wide knowledge and breadth of outlook, a quality singularly lacking among so many of his confreres. But D. A. Thomas, the coal king, has ever remained D.A. Thomas the scholar and student, and the result is seen wherever his interests and activities have turned.

In the building up of the Cambrian Combine and its constituent branches, Lord Rhondda had as a sound foundation the success that had attended his father's earlier labours, but the secret of his great achievements lies undoubtedly in the possession of an extremely keen business sense and a personality of amazing force and strength. There is not a scrap of evidence to show that he has consciously striven for the power of which he now finds himself possessed. It is his natural aversion to the waste involved in overlapping, in competition, in the duplication of staffs, and the cutting in prices, going on in the South Wales coal trade, rather than the lust of unchallenged and unbridled supremacy, by which he has ultimately ascended to his present position in the world's commercial circles. This is the most reassuring fact emerging from long observation of his career. Had he schemed, or plotted, or manoeuvred for power with the single aim of assuming a dictatorship, the world must have been greatly disturbed by the portent of his acquisitions. But the world accepts it calmly, almost with indifference.

Yet he is a man of strong and determined will. He is not easily thwarted. Witness his stand on the occasion of the great Rhondda strike in 1911. It arose from a very trifling matter. A mere handful of men were originally concerned. But Lord Rhondda declined to yield, and, sooner than break with conviction, he entered upon one of the bitterest conflicts in our industrial history. But if he fought bitterly he fought cleanly, a tribute which he readily pays to those who opposed him. Furthermore, he showed neither vindictiveness nor recrimination. Gracefully, it is said, he offered to feed the strikers' children, and as gracefully the workers declined his offer.

He has very high conceptions of the obligations of public service. For many years he represented Cardiff (which owes so much of its prosperity to his commercial genius) in Parliament, and although he rebelled at the dictation of party whips, he was among the most active and useful of the private members of the House. A more notable example of his services to the country is seen in his commercial mission to the United States and Canada, which he undertook on behalf of the Minister of Munitions. The industry across the Atlantic was, before his advent, in a state of confusion and chaos, but by harmonising, accelerating and economising production Mr. Thomas (as he then was) performed a service of the utmost value, placing his country under an obligation which can never be discharged. These negotiations were conducted without fees or reward. He gave over five months' most valuable time to this most important task,

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Aertex Cellular

UNDERWEAR.

You'll like the feel of this soft, absorbent material, and the comfort ensured by the full, easy-fitting cut of the garments.

Prices according to quality of material

MACKINTOSH CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 291.



"ATLAS" RECD

Pyjamas

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THEY ARE MADE IN

SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS.

"COTELLA" SHORT SLEEVES.
SLEEPING SUITS SHORT DRAWERS.

THE ABOVE ARE UNQUELLED FOR QUALITY, DURABILITY AND VALUE.

NEW TROPICAL MODELS

ESTEY PIANOS

UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
GUILDFIELD STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
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CERTIFIED MASSAUSES.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
IF DESIRED.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

s.s. "SENATOR"
will be dispatched for Seattle and Victoria (Canada) on or about the middle of July.
For particulars apply to
THE BOBET DOLLAR CO.
Rooms 3 & 4, General Post Office Building.
Phone 792 & 795.

WANTED.

A Clergyman Divorced.
In the Divorce Court, London, Mr. Justice Horridge granted a decree nisi to Mrs. Isabel Ann Jane Griffiths, wife of Rev. William Wigley Griffiths.

CAWSEY'S
CELEBRATED SWEETENED
LEMON SQUASH
CORDIAL.
PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$ 1.20

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TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

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VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS
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COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

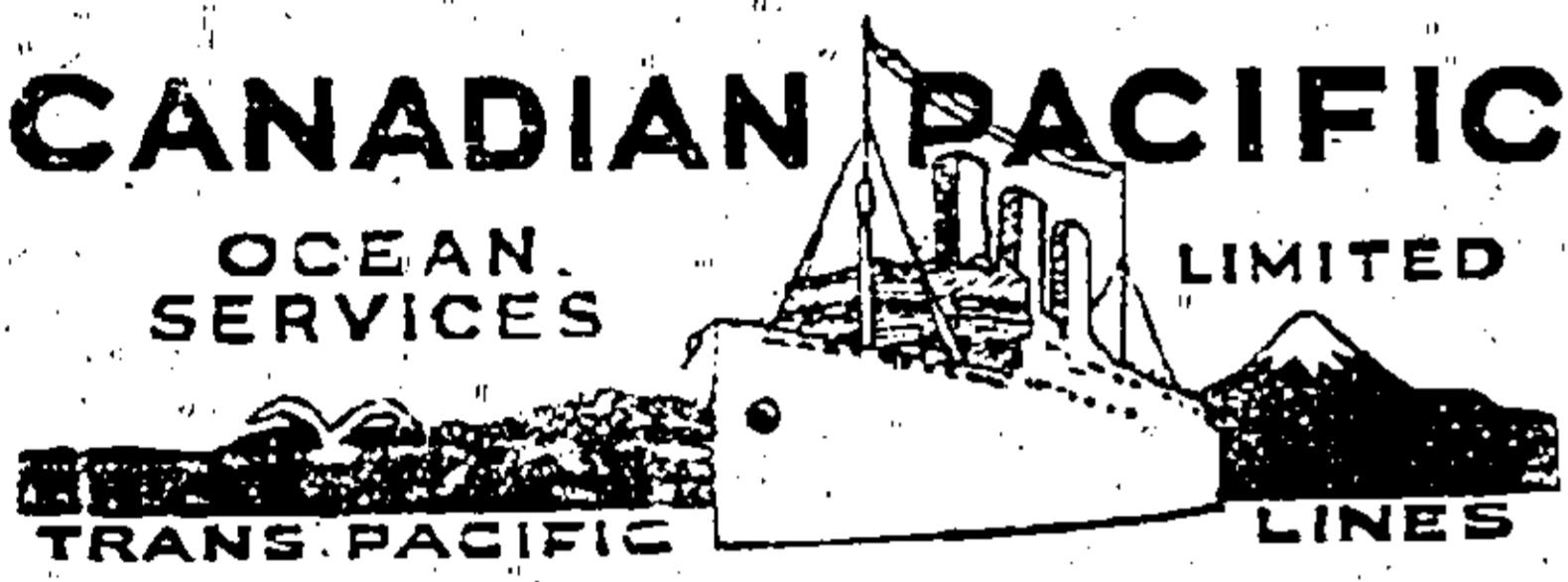
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COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

TO -
CANADA, UNITED STATES
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

- SAILING ON OR ABOUT -

Empress of Japan 17th July Monteagle 1st Oct.
Monteagle 27th July Key West 28th Oct.
Key West 10th Aug. Empress of Japan 6th Nov.
Empress of Japan 11th Sept. Monteagle 7th Dec.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and port of embarkation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752. HONGKONG.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Services Between
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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers,
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attention of our passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chester Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Sado Maru" 12,500 "Kawachi Maru" 12,500 "Aki Maru" 12,500	THURS., 11th July, at 11 a.m. FRI., 12th July, at 11 a.m. SAT., 20th July at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Tango Maru" 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELACQABA, CAPE TOWN, MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBANAGA, THURSDAY IS., SYDNEY, NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

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Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" & "Katori Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

"Katori Maru" FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.
"Suwa Maru" WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

Owing to Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

Sailings from Hongkong.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

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WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

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WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
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JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	8,000	12th July, 1918.
Hindjan	10,000	26th July, "
Grotius	8,000	9th Aug., "
Oranje	8,000	"

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Agents.

NOTICE.

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MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE,
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HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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TIVES—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
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OSAKA, TSUBURA, NAGOYA,
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TOKE, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIHEN,
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Western Union and Bentley's
AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"NIPPON,"

having arrived from Vancouver
July, 3rd Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that their
cargo is being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., and stored at
consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godown, where they will be ex-
amined on July 8th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining after July 10th
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on 8th July, 1918, at
10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if
filed after the 15th July, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.a. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND SHANGHAI

The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 4th July 1918, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining undelivered
on 6th July, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized
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THE TRIBUNAL.

SECOND SITTING THIS AFTERNOON.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's Cases.

The Hongkong General Military Services Tribunal held its second sitting this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock in the Council Chamber. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Chairman of the Tribunal) presided, and the other members present were:—Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. G. S. Arthub, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. O. Long, Lieut. Col. Passby, C.R.A., and Mr. G. M. Young, with Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of the Tribunal).

Jardine, Matheson's Staffs.

The first cases considered were the staffs of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Of these, the following had been passed as fit for service:—

Messrs. G. H. Piercy, A. B.

Stewart, K. de O. Longmire,

A. MacDonald, N. L.

Raitton, P. Tod, A. C. Davison,

R. M. Austin, D. McMurray,

J. R. Harling, W. W. Mackenzie,

and A. C. Johnstone.

The following men of military age in the service of the company had been declared unfit:—E. J. Suttor, N. Mac-

Intyre, C. Hodges, and D. L.

W. Williams.

The Chairman said that the members of the Tribunal had carefully considered the written matter which had been sent to them by Mr. Landale. With regard to war service as regarded the Hongkong office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., they noticed that at the outbreak of war the European staff was 25, and others, including one lady, 24. To-day the European staff was reduced from 35 to 28, including some juniors who had been engaged locally, and the other non-European staff had been increased from 24 to 28. Already 15 of the Europeans out of the Hongkong office had left for military service. From the whole of the Far East 63 men had either already left or were under orders to do so. With regard to the Shipping Office, the Tribunal had carefully considered the report from Mr. Sutherland. As to the importance of shipping and its relation to Imperial interests, the Tribunal fully recognised it and would not say for anything further. The question as regarded the Shipping Office was a question of individual cases. In this office there were seven seniors and four juniors at the outbreak of war, making a total of 11. The reduction that had taken place in this office since the war was from 11 to 6. The Tribunal also gathered from the report from Mr. Sutherland that the firm was prepared to allow to go Mr. McDonald, 21 years of age, single, for whom the firm did not oppose exemption and also Mr. Raitton, 24 years of age and single, who was asking for two or three months in view of domestic arrangements. The firm did not oppose his going. The Tribunal understood with regard to this reduction in the Shipping Office from 11 at the outbreak of war to 6 to-day, that the firm asks for the exemption of Mr. Longmire and Mr. Tod.

Mr. Landale:—We are only able to allow these reductions because Mr. Orchard is shortly due back and we are to have Mr. Williams from our Japan office. Our shipping office in Shanghai is very short-staffed.

The Chairman, continuing, said the Tribunal understood that, in the case of Mr. McMurray, Superintendent Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, that he was very shortly going to Bombay to look after ships that had been requisitioned by the Government. That was really Governmental work. With regard to the Insurance Department, it was understood that one of the gentlemen in this office had been ordered home on doctor's orders. He had previously been discharged from the army. The others left were Mr. Pistor and Mr. Davison. With regard to these two gentlemen, the firm asked for exemption.

Mr. Landale:—Before the war we had three Europeans in this office and we have now only two—one short of the pre-war staff. The other cases dealt with were:—

G. E. Goldsborough—Steward, Hongkong Club.—Passed.

V. Findlay Smith—Barrister-at-law.—Passed.

W. F. Gibbons, Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood and Clark.—Three months' exemption.

THE NEW GERMAN TAXES.

Features of the Effort to Meet War Expenses.

In the "tax on transactions" imposed by the new German budget, according to a London review of the arrangement, "the rate is increased from one per thousand to five per thousand, but, even more important than this, the Government, by withdrawing the prohibition to charge the tax on the consumer, now aside the former pretence of treating it as anything but an indirect tax. The effect of this can be judged when it is remembered that the tax is not levied once only, but at every stage in production, so that the ultimate charge represents a whole series of 1 per cent. tolls, multiplied according to the number of hands through which the goods pass during manufacture. A further innovation is the levying of the tax on services as well as on goods, so that now the barber, the doctor, the lawyer, must all pay the tax and pass it on to his client.

"The most startling innovation is the new tax to be levied on interest paid by banks of all kinds on deposits. At the end of each year the institutions must make a return of the total sum paid this way in interest, and pay a tax varying from 1 per cent. to 4 per cent.

"How the tax is expected to work is explained by one journal in the following example: A man with a deposit of 1,000 marks in a co-operative bank receives, say, 4 per cent. interest; the co-operative bank redeposits the sum in a co-operative centre at 4½ per cent.; the centre in a 'great bank' at 4½ per cent. On the original interest of 40 marks the tax is levied at the rate of 75 per cent., on the second interest of 42.5 marks at 4.25 per cent., on the 'great bank' interest of 45 marks at 3.85 per cent., so that in the end the original depositor will have the sum of 3.41 marks deducted from the 40 marks interest. The obvious result of this is that the small man will deposit at once in the 'great bank' and the power of the few institutions that already dominate German finance will be enormously increased."

The Chairman asked if Mr. Landale had anything to say regarding the importance of this branch of the firm.

Mr. Landale replied that he considered both Marine and Fire Insurance to be in the essential interest of the Colony.

Mr. Lees also added words to a similar effect.

The Chairman said that with regard to the Imports and Exports Department, the Tribunal understood that the firm were prepared to allow Mr. Johnstone, aged 19 years, single, who did not ask for exemption, and Mr. McKenzie, aged 19 years, single, who also did not ask for more than three months' exemption, to go. This department, it was understood, had been reduced from 10 Europeans before the last word. The *Saturday Night* proceeds:—

"Whether the Prime Minister will be successful in inducing the Crown to denaturalise existing hereditary titles by providing that they shall be canceled on the deaths of the present holders is doubtful, but it is an effort that deserves to succeed. Already the kudos has been taken out of them by the action of the Government, which will be a permanent record of both official and private opinion.

"The request that the Dominion Cabinet should have the right of revising all lists of titles except those granted for military service in this war, is both reasonable and necessary.

After consideration in camera, the Chairman announced that Messrs. Johnstone and McDonald would be called up, that Mr. Raitton and Mr. Mackenzie would be given three months' exemption, and that the rest of the staffs would be exempted.

Messrs. H. E. Hollands, H. M. McTavish, W. J. Singer and Lee, of the China Sugar Refinery Co., were also exempted.

Other Cases.

The other cases dealt with were:—

G. E. Goldsborough—Steward, Hongkong Club.—Passed.

V. Findlay Smith—Barrister-at-law.—Passed.

W. F. Gibbons, Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood and Clark.—Three months' exemption.

TITLES IN CANADA.

The Movement for Their Abolition.

Aggressively democratic Canada has taken a "no aristocracy" stand and is vigorously protesting that she wants no more hereditary titles conferred upon her sons. From the discussion in the Canadian papers we gather that while most Canadians are "mighty fine fellows," some apprehension is felt about their sons, while heaven alone knows what the crop of grandsons will be like.

No great opposition is expressed to those titles such as knighthood confers, which are purely personal and cease with the death of the holder. It is the hereditary principle which is opposed. As Sir Robert Borden's memorial to the Home Government expressed it—be protested against "a system which would indefinitely perpetuate arbitrarily for some members of the community a titular distinction or status of honor, and, on the other hand, to imply a position of special, ill-defined, prestige, to which there is not and can not be assigned any obligation or function in the activities of Canadian national life." The *Toronto Saturday Night* remarks:

"The hereditary title is to go into the discard so far as Canada is concerned if the will of the people as represented by the House of Commons prevails. Since the decision of the Cabinet to control title-giving is backed by an overwhelming body of Canadian public sentiment, it is not probable that the British Government will refuse the request and insist on scattering hereditary honours over a land where they are unwelcome. *Saturday Night* is entitled to take a moiety of credit to itself for helping to crystallise public sentiment on this particular question, for it has always strenuously opposed the bestowal of hereditary titles on Canadian citizens as an exotic and unhealthy growth; and has also criticised the reckless creation of ordinary knighthoods, based solely on the magnitude of the recipient's bank account.

Many knighthoods have been bestowed *honoris causa*, to which no exception could be taken, but many more have tended merely to excite resentment and ridicule.

Until lately, however, the public as a whole has treated the question lightly and shrugged its shoulders, until the danger of a titular hereditary aristocracy, based on purely commercial success, became apparent."

Canada recognises that however much the King of England may be the "fount of honor" in theory, the Prime Minister has most to say about it, and in these matters—say the Canadian papers—the Canadian and not the English Prime Minister should have the last word. The *Saturday Night* proceeds:—

"Whether the Prime Minister will be successful in inducing the Crown to denaturalise existing hereditary titles by providing that they shall be canceled on the deaths of the present holders is doubtful, but it is an effort that deserves to succeed. Already the kudos has been taken out of them by the action of the Government, which will be a permanent record of both official and private opinion.

"The request that the Dominion Cabinet should have the right of revising all lists of titles except those granted for military service in this war, is both reasonable and necessary.

There is good reason to believe that a little group of Canadians of both sexes, resident in London, England, have made a business of wire-pulling for titles of themselves and their friends, and they are more than suspected of meddling in military honours also. Their activities must have been a source of embarrassment to the Borden Administration, which naturally is blamed by people who do not understand how many wheels within wheels have been worked in connection with titular honour. The Prime Minister no doubt desired to put a curb on the machinations of this group with which he must be familiar."

Some of the London papers have been horribly shocked at follow up immediately. Large day.

Canada's iconoclastic temerity. For example, the *Guardian* writes:—

"A few years ago the House of Commons unanimously passed a resolution for the abolition of all hereditary titles. Members did not really desire anything of the kind; they just took that (rather silly) way of closing a discussion initiated by one of their number who was not popular. But what seemed mere matter of sport at Westminster is regarded seriously in Canada; and there is no doubt that we shall have to reckon with the resolution in a similar sense lately adopted by the legislative assembly of British Columbia, as well as another of like import about to be introduced into the Dominion House of Commons by a former Minister of the Crown. Canadians do not appear to be troubling themselves about the grant of hereditary honours in the Empire generally, but only with their bestowal on citizens of the Dominion. But you cannot have hereditary titles in one part of the Empire and not in another, and we shall hope in time to see a reasonable number of really distinguished Canadian peers. It is a far cry to the days when a House of Barons was actually in contemplation as part of a projected Canadian Parliament. Pitt did not object to the proposal in principle, but the spirit of the age was already too democratic to make it feasible. Meanwhile, one branch of the hereditary aristocracy at home still takes its style from North-American territory, the Baronets of Nova Scotia having been instituted by Charles I with a view to promote the colonisation of that Province."

GERMAN ARMY'S HIGH HOPES.

Revelations in Diary of an Officer.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, France.—A diary was found on the body of a German officer of the 26th Division, killed south of Haberstroh on April 6.

It reveals the high hopes of the German Army before their great offensive of March 21, their enormous concentration of troops and guns, and their ambitious plans of driving a wedge between the French and British armies by hurling all their weight against our own front and advancing in a westerly direction to the ports of Boulogne, Abbeville, &c.

The enemy's tactics of breaking off attacks where they are checked and moving at once to another sector where the chance of success may be greater are noted by the German diarist, and this plan is exactly what has been adopted by the German High Command since March 21.

The following are extracts from the diary:—

March 18.—At last we are getting further information about operations on this front. In three armies, huge masses of troops are marching forward. In the salient south of Arras, attacks will be launched at three different points, the code names for which will be Michael 1, 2, 3. Zero day is to be called "Michael Day." This name is also the symbol for the German Michael's day of revenge.

The general line of advance is in a westerly direction to the ports of Boulogne, Abbeville, &c., in order to separate the British from the French. If France is left to herself, she will come to terms quickly; therefore the chief blows are to be directed against the British. The preparations have been so thoughtfully planned that failure is almost an impossibility. In spite of all this, if it should happen that the attack is held up at one point, it will be immediately broken off there, and the troops moved to another sector. To the north of Group Michael 1 is the Group Mare.

We have a colossal amount of artillery at our disposal. For instance, in our own division, of which only two regiments will be in the line, we have 88 batteries and several hundred trench mortars of various calibres. Gas is to be freely used. An immeasurable quantity of artillery of the attacking infantry is to follow up immediately. Large day.

formations follow behind to deal with hasty, wounded, and prisoners.

We continue the much smoother, all precautions being taken with regard to cover, as hostile aircraft are about. Everywhere one hears and sees the anti-aircraft fire and machine gun fire with tracer bullets. English aviators continually drop star shells to assist them in searching for the roads. Everything passes on smoothly, and it is strange to think of all the masses of troops which are marching westwards on all the various roads over a wide front to-night.—"Germany on the March."

March 20.—Our artillery is four times as great as the enemy's. Tanks are provided to act as tractors for heavy guns. A reserve of officers and N.C.O.'s is to be detached from the infantry before it goes into action. Up to the present, the enemy appears to have noticed nothing of our movement up.

March 21.—Artillery barrage at 6 a.m. in the direction of the Michael sector. In the afternoon we went to a wireless station, where at last we got the first news from the front. The attack was a complete success, and the enemy entirely taken by surprise. Bapaume, Cricqueville, and St. Leger are in our hands. The enemy is also giving way in our sector. Many artillery regiments have gone up, including Austrians. The spirits of the troops are high, especially as we hear that the affair at Verdun has also succeeded. Very interesting to watch the aerial activity.

As Michael's attack succeeded, it seems hardly probable that the further attack planned by Mars (to which we belong) will take place.

March 22.—Introduced to our new brigadier, Col. Gluck. He is not popular.

March 30.—We are still hopeful of becoming attached to one of the more successful attacking groups farther south. We have had fairly heavy casualties and have very little success to show for them, as the opposition here is too well organised for us.

April 1.—We are to take part in the next big attack, which will take place shortly, and are to cover the right flank of a group which has to force the passages over the Acre. Our group will attack from the sector Haberstroh Sugar Factory (2 kilometres south of Haberstroh) towards Colincamps. Meanwhile, we remain here in support. Enormous amount of traffic on the Cambrai-Bapaume road, up to which point the railway will also be running to-morrow.

April 4.—At 2 a.m. I left with the first machine-gun company. It was pitch dark, raining, and numberless holes and old trenches everywhere. We ran into a burst of fire, and unfortunately one shell dropped between the second and third sections. There were a few killed and wounded. We arrived up in the front line at 7 a.m. The battalion had mistaken the way at night and was not in its correct position. It is now too light, and we cannot alter our positions. It is an awful mix-up.

During the day we remain in an old English dug-out. In the evening we are to take up our correct positions, which will be a very difficult matter, as troops of five or six different battalions are all mixed up together. (Diary ends.)

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3 p.m. July 4th.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

8 p.m. July 4th.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. N. W. or N. W.

A One-man Colliery. Exemption has just been granted to a man named Boardley, aged 25, who is the owner, manager, and only employee of a coal mine near Matlock. His mine is 25 to 26 tons of coal weekly, and last year his output was 1,000 tons. He works 10 to 12 hours a day.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE COAL OUTLOOK.

London, July 3.

The Press Bureau states that the withdrawal of 75,000 miners from British collieries involves 22,500,000 tons reduced coal output. It is also estimated that an extra 12,500,000 tons will be required for war purposes for France, Italy, neutrals and coaling stations. The shortage of British consumption thus amounts to 35,000,000 tons per annum. A household rationing scheme will save 8,000,000 tons, leaving 27,000,000 to be provided by the improved output and economies in industrial and transport consumption. This is a most serious outlook and therefore it is imperative that there should be every possible economy.

COMMAND OF RAW MATERIALS.

London, July 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. R. Page Croft, Mr. Bonar Law said the question of the best methods of securing command of essential raw materials produced within the Empire with a view to safe-guarding the interests of the Empire and our Allies, during the reconstruction period had been considered by the Imperial War Conference, which arrived at important decisions thereon, which he hoped, would form a basis of discussion with the Allies and lead to the co-operation desired.

SHIPBUILDING OUTPUT.

London, July 2.

The Admiralty announces that 134,159 tons of merchantmen were completed in the United Kingdom in June as compared with 197,274 tons in May. The total for the year ending June 30 is 1,431,061 tons. The Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding comments that it is encouraging that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom during the quarter ending June 30 shows an increase of 78 per cent. over the corresponding quarter of 1917.

SERIOUS MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

London, July 2.

The Press Bureau announces a serious explosion on the night of 1st July at a national shell-filling factory in the Midlands. It is feared that between sixty and seventy men were killed and the number of injured is unknown. A considerable part of the productive capacity of the factory was saved and work is being resumed in a few days. The women workers behaved splendidly urging to be allowed to return to work. There will be no appreciable diminution in the output.

EXPELLING BRITONS FROM FINLAND.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Helsinki learns from high military authority that all Britons are to be expelled from Finland. It is believed this is due to the fact that the Germans desire to conceal the movements of a considerable German force marching through

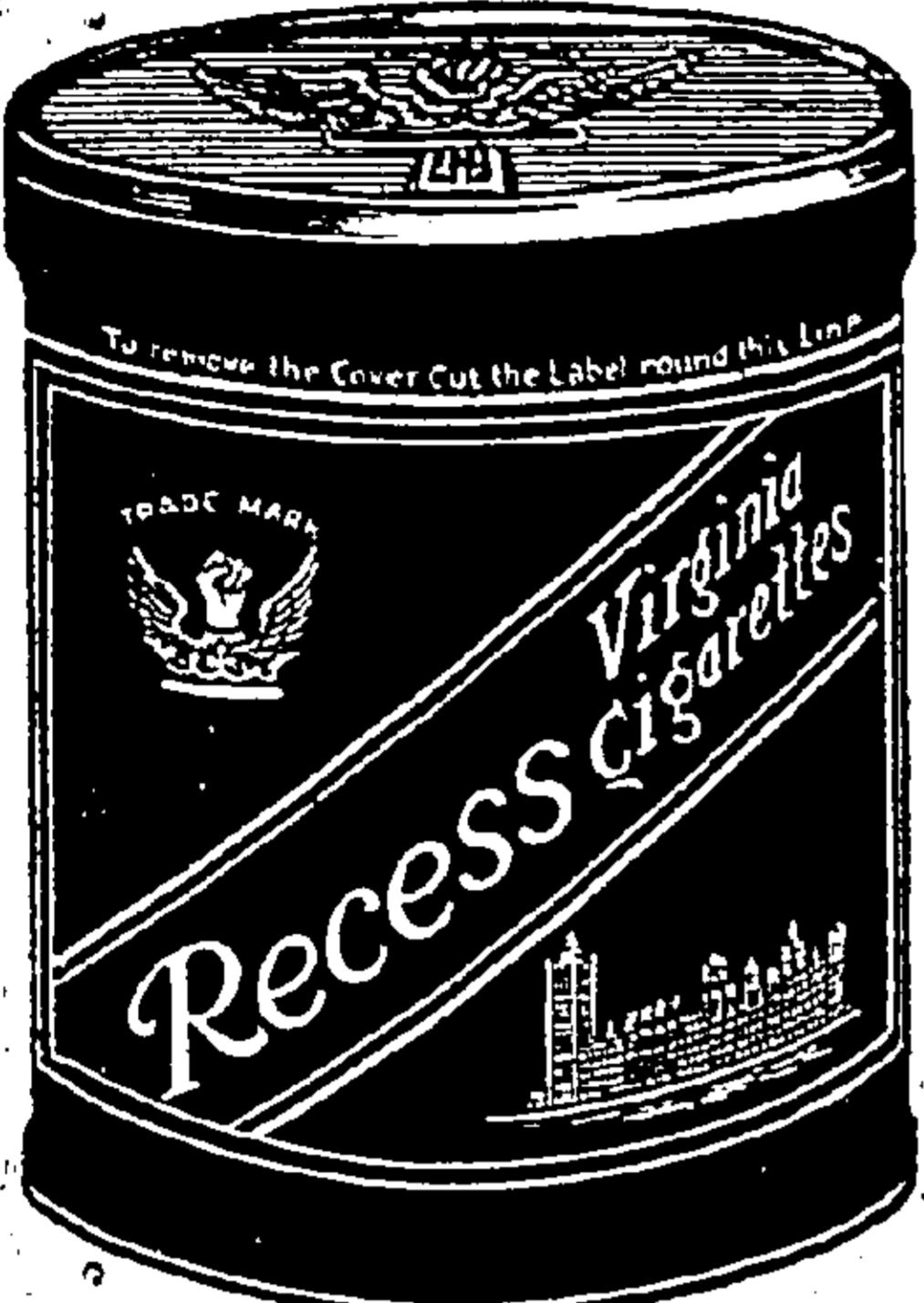
RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A

Large Size

Cigarette.



Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GENERAL SARRAIL.

Put on the Retired List:

Paris, May 12.—The French Ministry of War has just retired from active service the General who, by his foresight in the first year of the war, made Verdun the greatest death-trap in all military history after he had protected the right wing of the Allies fighting the battle of the Marne, in September, 1914.

On Aug. 6, 1915, he was secretly ordered to succeed General Gouraud as commander of the French forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, then on Gallipoli. His choice was clothed in dramatic circumstances. At the time he was under charges, made by General Dubail, then commander of the armies from the Argonne to the Swiss frontier, and now the Military Governor of Paris.

Although M. Caillaux was then in South America, his "defeatist" propaganda had begun and some of Caillaux's henchmen in the Chamber seized upon these charges to attempt to overthrow the Government, whose Minister of War was then Millerand, and even to cast Joffre as Generalsissimo, putting Sarrail in his place. The charges against the latter are said to have been merely technical.

Just before the Chamber opened on August 20, a Deputy approached M. Millerand and inquired whether he had heard that the Government was to be interpellated in regard to General Sarrail, who had been relieved of his command and had suffered dismissal, if not worse, at the hands of the Ministry.

Thereupon, M. Millerand is said to have replied.

"You may tell the politicians who are trying to make political capital out of General Sarrail that they are a little late. General Sarrail is now in command of the Eastern Mediterranean army. And to show what we think of him we have made him a present of two additional army corps. He has been there for over a fortnight."

When the Chamber convened there was no interpellation in regard to General Sarrail.

In the following December General Sarrail was placed in command of the allied forces at Salonika. He directed the retreat

of the Marne, but prepared that terrain in innumerable ways by taking large guns from the steel cupolas and placing them in trenches, devising mines and secret pits, &c., for the German assault of February 21, 1918 which in the succeeding six months cost the Kaiser hundreds of thousands of men.

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POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per-parcel is fixed at 1/6 per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammard in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kut, Nasriyah, Quai Salih, Suhuk-Sheikh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abu Dhabi or to Mohammerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—6th July, 8 a.m.

Batavia, Sorabaya, Samarang and Port Moresby via Batavia—6th July, 10 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—6th July, 3 p.m.

Swatow—6th July, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—7th July, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8th July.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle—8th July, 9 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin—8th July, 11 a.m.

Philippines Islands and Formosa via Keelung—8th July, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th July.

Shanghai and North China—9th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—9th July, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—10th July, 10 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—10th July, 10 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 11th July.

Shanghai and North China—11th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th July.

Philippines Islands—12th July 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 14th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—14th July, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 5th 12th 3pm—No telegraphic returns from the majority of stations. A typhoon is situated in the Pacific to the east of Luzon, probably moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches Total since January 1st 41.71 inches against an average of 41.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. to E. or variable winds, moderate; fair.

2. Formosa Channel. None.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. None.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. None.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 5 a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Force Weather.

Vostock 6a 29.55 67 89 e 4 0

Nemuro 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Habdo 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Tobio 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Kochi 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Nagasaki 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Kyoto 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Osaka 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Naha 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Ishigaki 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Bonin Is. 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Whalehead 6a 29.53 75 94 e 2 0

Hankow 6a 29.53 81 81 sw 3 0

Ichang 6a 29.53 81 81 sw 3 0

Chinkiang 6a 29.53 81 81 sw 3 0

Shanghai 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Abu Dhabi 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Bagdad 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Bura 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Bura City 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Fao 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Kut 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Nasriyah 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Quai Salih 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Kut-el-Sheikh 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Sheykhan 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Aden 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Tsingtao 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Port Moresby 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Batavia 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Sorabaya 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Amoy 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Keelung 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

Formosa 6a 29.53 82 87 e 1 6

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